

What to do if you find spotted knapweed...

- This is a priority noxious weed. Report suspect sites to Oregon Department of Agriculture immediately!
- Document locations with landmarks or GPS for further investigation.
- Prevent the spread by thoroughly cleaning boots, livestock, vehicles, or equipment of mud and debris that may carry seeds.

Stop spotted knapweed spread in Oregon!

Report suspect sites to

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Invasive Noxious Weed
Control Program
503-986-4621
or call

1-866-INVADER



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Plant Protection & Conservation Programs
Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem OR 97301-2532

Spotted knapweed

***Centaurea stoebe*
(*C. maculosa*)
Knapweed invader!**





What is spotted knapweed?

Spotted knapweed is a deep rooted perennial of the sunflower family. Introduced from Eurasia, it first became weedy in Washington on the San Juan Islands in the 1920s. It has quickly colonized and spread throughout the western United States. The largest Oregon infestations occur east of the Cascade Mountains but it is regularly found in western Oregon.



What does spotted knapweed do?

Spotted knapweed is a serious problem, it rapidly invades disturbed sites and forms dense populations that cause economic and environmental losses. Roadsides, forest margins, rangeland, and pasture are commonly invaded impacting wildlife, native plant communities and livestock forage.



How does spotted knapweed spread?

Knapweed seeds cling to hair, fur, or clothing when animals and people move through infested areas. Seeds can be transported in mud and debris. Vehicles also contribute to spread, moving knapweed along roads and railways. Clean clothing, vehicles and animals of mud and seeds before leaving infested locations.

Distribution in Oregon



2011 Spotted knapweed

- Widespread
- Limited
- Historical site
- Not known to occur



How can you identify spotted knapweed?

Spotted knapweed is a deep rooted perennial with stiff upright stems that forms a bushy plant. Flower heads are slender, purple, pink and occasionally white in color. An urn-shaped cluster of bracts forms beneath them. The bract tips are black and appear as spots. Leaves are 4 to 5 inches at the base and get smaller toward the top of the plant. Rosettes leaves are deeply lobbed growing from a stout taproot. The leaves wither away on maturing plants, as the season progresses.



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds
Photo credits: Eric Coombs and Tom Forney,
Oregon Department of Agriculture.
Contact 1-866-invader for more information
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